

they; the Royal Prussian Band from Berlin; the Garde Republicaine Band from Paris; Johann Strauss and his famous Vienna orchestra, and the Irish Constabulary band, will shortly start from Europe to take part in the jubilee. The Coliseum is rapidly approaching completion, and the chorus will undoubtedly be twenty thousand strong. It is not yet, according to the gossip of the Liberal Club, decided upon to have a representative American chorus selected from aboriginal elements. It should certainly be made a feature of the jubilee, and now that Mr. Gilmore's life is insured, the presence of a Kieppoo Maennerchor should not excite any apprehensions in the minds of the dwellers in the Hub. By all means let the red men have a chance as well as Sambo, with his company of banjo and bones artists.

#### The Shakespeare Monument.

In spite of the threatening state of the weather yesterday an immense number of people attended the inauguration of the statue to Shakespeare in Central Park. For years the public have looked forward with impatience to the time when the American people would possess some visible proof of the affection and esteem in which they hold the memory of the great dramatist. There are some men who, by force of genius, outgrow the narrow sympathies of nationality, and are never looked upon but as benefactors of mankind. Among those world teachers none have achieved a nobler or wider fame than the obscure Bard of Avon. By the mere force of giant intellect he rose from a humble sphere to become the teacher and painter of mankind. With a marvellous instinct he seemed to read the human heart, to be able to lay bare its inner workings. In his writings we have a synopsis of the history of mankind. To honor such a man is peculiarly fitting on the part of the American people, who boast with good reason their freedom from national prejudices. It is all the more honorable to our nation that a monument to a great Englishman should be erected at a moment when political feeling runs high, and even the best-balanced minds of both nations are disturbed by a serious controversy. Such an event cannot fail to have a significance for the outer world, and will be a proof of the greatness and magnanimity of our people. But beyond this it will serve to stimulate the cultivation of intimate and generous relations between peoples, by teaching them that mere geographical definitions form no real barrier to kindly sympathy or generous appreciation, and that the aim of all human endeavor ought to be directed towards the advancement of the interests of humanity. Whatever tends to break down the barriers erected by ignorance and prejudice, and expands our hearts by widening our sympathies, deserves support and encouragement. And we hope that this statue to Shakespeare will not be the last tribute erected by Americans to the great men who have labored to enlighten and elevate mankind.

#### PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commodore W. Reynolds, of the United States Navy, is at the Gilsey House.  
Judge B. H. Rosekrans, of Glen Falls, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.  
General B. H. Lewis, of Alabama, is quartered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.  
Judge Charles Dewey, of Vermont, is sojourning at the Grand Central Hotel.  
Judge S. Woodward, of Vermont, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.  
General Bartlett, of Massachusetts, is a sojourner at the New York Hotel.  
J. N. McCullough, General Manager of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.  
Ex-Secretary of State Homer A. Nelson, of Poughkeepsie, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.  
General Robert Scott, of Kentucky, has quarters at the Grand Central Hotel.  
Captain Meynier, of Paris, France, yesterday arrived at the Grand Central Hotel.  
Professor Benjamin Pierce, of the United States Coast Survey, is at the Brevoort House.  
Collector W. Daniels, of Buffalo, is among the late arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.  
General B. Prince, of the United States Army, has temporary quarters at the New York Hotel.  
Mr. C. D. Williams, a well known resident of Hong Kong, China, and brother to S. Wells Williams, United States Secretary of Legation at Peking, committed suicide in his room at the Hong Kong Hotel, on the 23rd of March, by blowing his brains out. Mr. Williams had just been appointed United States Consul Agent at Hainan, the new Chinese port recently opened. Embarrassed circumstances are said, by some persons, to have been the cause of the rash deed.  
Ex-Governor Francis Thomas, recently appointed Minister to Peru, left Cumberland, Md., on Tuesday, on his way to Lima. He goes to San Francisco by rail, and thence down the Pacific to his destination.

#### THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT.  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24—1 A. M.  
Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.  
The low barometer over the lower lakes has moved northwesterly over and beyond New England. A second area of low barometer has advanced northwesterly over Iowa to southwestern Wisconsin and North-western Illinois. Cloudy weather, with rain, is now prevailing from Mississippi and Tennessee northward over Michigan and Wisconsin; partly cloudy weather over New England and the Gulf States; clear weather very generally over the South Atlantic and Middle States.

Probabilities.  
The lowest barometer over Northwestern Illinois will move eastward over lower Michigan into Canada. The area of cloud and rain north of Tennessee will extend eastward over the northern portion of the Middle States on Friday, with southerly winds. Clear weather will probably prevail over New England and the Middle Atlantic States, with possibly threatening weather over the latter on Friday afternoon and evening. Southerly winds, with cloudy and possibly threatening weather for the South Atlantic States, clearing, with a squall at their onset, on the Ohio Valley and possibly for the Gulf States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.  
The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, Maiden Building:—

1871.	1872.
5 A. M. .... 63	62
10 " " " " " " 64	64
3 P. M. .... 73	73
8 " " " " " " 64	64
12 M. .... 68	68
5 A. M. .... 68	70
10 " " " " " " 68	68
3 P. M. .... 70	70
8 " " " " " " 68	68
12 M. .... 68	68
Average temperature yesterday .....	68
Average temperature for corresponding date last year .....	66 1/2

#### FAMILY FEUD.

Patrick Lynch, of 519 East Fifth street, stabbed his wife, Ann, in the arm yesterday afternoon with a shodden knife, wounding a quail at their elbow. Mrs. Lynch called for the police, and an officer of the Eleventh precinct went in and arrested Patrick, who was locked up and will be held for trial.

## THE TREATY.

### The Supplemental Disgrace in the Senate.

#### FIVE HOURS IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

### Disguising the Surrender in Flowers of Speech.

### Sumner and Carpenter Oppose Ratification.

#### CAMERON PLEADS FOR FISH.

### What the Party Whip and English Lobby Expect to Achieve.

### Mysteries of the 'Pon Honor Inquisition.

### The Sinful Senators Who Lost Their Copies.

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1872.  
After transacting some public business this morning, and getting the Labor Commission bill in condition for future consideration, so that it will doubtless pass before the pending adjournment, the Senate at twelve o'clock, on motion of Mr. Cameron, went into executive session.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL TREATY was taken up and debate upon it proceeded until the adjournment, at half-past five. Numerous amendments were offered, none of which were of great importance, and all of which were intended to so modify the pending article as to make it more acceptable to the people. At the same time these amendments were so carefully drawn as not to compromise the terms of Fish's surrender to Gladstone. In other words, the effort is being made to soften the capitulation with terms of ambiguous rhetoric.

The discussion was mainly sustained by Messrs. Sumner, Carpenter and Edmunds. Messrs. Sumner and Carpenter opposed ratification, and the former submitted a resolution advising the President

NOT TO ACCEPT THE NEW ARTICLE, which, in effect, means that we shall stand by our case before the Geneva arbitration as made up before the recent and pending negotiations were begun. Mr. Edmunds is reported to have made a deprecatory speech, in which he gave in his adherence to the article as amended by the Foreign Relations Committee, provided no better amendment can be arrived at. Speeches were made by other Senators, mainly in opposition, and it is believed that the original programme of allowing

THE OPPOSITION TO EXHAUST ITSELF and then proceed to a vote, is being carried out. At any rate it is not ascertained to-night that any set speeches were made in support of ratification, although Messrs. Cameron and Hamlin, who are the most active managers of the measure, did not fail briefly to point out

WHEREIN ITS OCCULT MERITS LIE. At half-past three an administration Senator from the Northwest remarked in the lobby that the vote might be taken in an hour, or the discussion might last all week. He added that the opposition has grown stronger since the debate begun, but prophesied that in the end

NOT MORE THAN TEN OR FIFTEEN VOTES would be recorded against the committee's resolution. All of the amendments offered to-day were ordered to be printed. The debate will be resumed to-morrow.

THE FEELING OUTSIDE OF THE SENATE in unofficial circles is one of amazement at the success of the State Department lobby in its efforts to stultify the natural instincts of Senatorial honor and love of country. The friends of the administration are anxious to draw a line of distinction between Fish's blundering diplomacy, and the general policy of the government. They argue that the matter is not of a partisan, but of a national character, and point to the fact that a number of

DEMOCRATS ARE IN ACTIVE SYMPATHY with Mr. Fish to prove the truth of their assertions. They admit that the administration may be held responsible for all that occurred up to the time the Senate was brought into direct contact with the matter, but insist that since then the responsibility has been divided, and that neither the republican nor democratic kettle can now call the pot black. The cry of Mr. Fish that

THE ADMINISTRATION MUST BE SAVED through the success of his negotiations has doubtless been used to coax and whip in the weak-kneed or, more properly speaking, the conscientious republican members; while the arguments of Reverdy Johnson, backed up by the appeals of the several commercial lobbies, have been used to influence the democrats. It is of course impossible to predict how long the debate will last, but the result is as certainly known now to be

DEFEAT, DISGRACE AND NATIONAL HUMILIATION as it will be after the vote is taken. The unusual reticence of Senators regarding their proceedings in executive session provokes an extraordinary number of wild rumors as to the conclusions they have reached. Among these rumors is one that three of the so-called carpet-bag Senators have been found without copies of the correspondence, the names given being those of Messrs. Osborn, Spencer and Ames.

The truth is that Messrs. Osborn and Spencer were enabled to say that their copies had remained safely in their custody from the time of delivery up to the investigation, while Mr. Ames admitted that he had allowed a member of his family to have access to his copy. There were four or five others who were compelled to make similar confessions, and one Senator is understood to have declared that

HE LOST HIS COPY, and, in fact, had never seen one, except through the courtesy of fellow members from whom he had been forced to borrow. This Senator is beyond suspicion in the minds of his contemporaries; hence it is not believed that he was a party to any transaction by which the correspondence was made public. The mystery is, therefore, as complete as ever, and dur-

ing the temporary suspension of the investigation which has followed the

'PON MY HONOR PURGATION rumor will be busy concocting other stories as absurd as those already adroit. Some time was occupied in debating the propriety of proceeding with the further consideration of the treaty this at session. A vote was taken on the question, which resulted in favor of

SESSIONS EACH DAY for the purpose of disposing of the matter before adjournment, and thereby preventing the necessity of an extra session. The opinions of Senators in the premises were so nearly equally divided that the motion was carried by only one majority.

## FRANCE.

### President Thiers' Compliment to Bourbon Royalty.

The Remains of King Louis Philippe—A Parliamentary Sedan for Napoleon—Communist Convicts Deported.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 23, 1872.  
His Excellency President Thiers has given permission for the remains of the ex-King Louis Philippe to be brought from England and interred at Dreux, in the Department of Eure-et-Loir.

BOBONAIRE'S SEDAN IN PARLIAMENT.  
The Paris journals of to-day generally agree in the expression of the opinion that the debates in the Assembly on Tuesday and Wednesday inflicted a crushing blow to the hopes of the friends of the empire. The *Journal des Debats* says the result of the discussion is a parliamentary Sedan.

It is understood that the party of the Left in the Assembly will, after the close of the impending trial of Marshal Bazaine, demand the impeachment of the members of the last Ministry under the empire.

BRITISH ROYALTY EXPECTED IN THE CAPITAL.  
Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales are expected to arrive in this city to-morrow. They are now on their return to England from their tour in the southern portion of the Continent.

COMMUNIST CONVICTS DEPORTED BY DEMOCRATS.  
Henri Rochefort, whose departure for New Caledonia has been delayed, will sail to-morrow for that island, together with several other persons who have been convicted of participation in the Communist revolt.

## SPAIN.

Cabinet Conflict with the Authority of Parliament—The Secret Service Fund and Party Politics—A Ministerial Crisis and Amadeus Puzzled—Defeat of the Carlists in Battle.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, May 23, 1872.  
During the session of the lower branch of the Cortes to-day Señor Sagasta, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, stated that in consequence of the publicity given to the documents relative to the secret service funds the government would resign.

A Ministerial Crisis and Its Cause—King Amadeus Looking for an Adviser.  
MADRID, May 23—Evening.

The crisis in the Ministry continues. It is said that several millions of the secret funds of the government were used during the recent election for members of the Cortes. Señor Sagasta, the President of the Council, insists upon tendering his resignation. His Majesty King Amadeus has called in Señor Zaldia for consultation relative to the formation of a new Cabinet, should the present members insist upon their determination to retire.

Battle with the Carlists and Defeat of Insurgents.  
MADRID, May 23, 1872.

The government troops in Girona have had an engagement with the Carlists in that province and completely defeated them.

## ENGLAND.

The Specie Supply and a Less Valuable Product.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 23, 1872.  
The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £32,000,000 during the last week.

A RIZZLE FOR THE ETHNOLOGISTS.  
The announcement of Mrs. Anna Swan Bates, well known in America as the Nova Scotia Gipsy, is announced. She was delivered of a still-born female child, of gigantic proportions.

## STEAMSHIP COLLISION.

The Baltimore in Contact Off the British Coast—Safety of the Passengers and Crew.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 23, 1872.  
A despatch from Hastings announces that the North German Lloyd's steamship Baltimore, which arrived at Southampton yesterday, en route from Baltimore for Bremen, and subsequently sailed for her destination, has met with a disaster which will probably cause her total loss.

At twelve o'clock last night, when the Baltimore was off the town of Hastings, she came in collision with an unknown steamer, and had a hole eighteen feet long and seven feet wide stove in her hull. The water poured in rapidly and extinguished the fires—no, however, before the steamer had been run aground. The coast guards at Hastings immediately came to the relief of the distressed vessel, and succeeded in rescuing her passengers and crew and landing them in safety.

When the Baltimore went ashore she ran on a rock, and it is probable will go to pieces.

THE STEAMSHIP BALTIMORE.  
The steamship Baltimore is owned by the North-German Lloyd Steamship Company, which for years has had a line running between New York and Bremen, and a year or two ago established one between the latter port and Baltimore. The Baltimore was built by Laird & Co., of Greenock, in 1871. Her hull is of iron, and she registered 2,344 tons. She sailed from Baltimore for Bremen on the 9th of May, under command of Captain Deeken.

## ITALY AND GERMANY.

Royal Visit from Milan to Berlin.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, May 23, 1872.  
Prince Humbert, accompanied by his wife, Princess Margherita, will depart from Milan on Saturday for Berlin, to return the visit recently paid to Italy by Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

THE LABOR REFORM AND THE PRESIDENCY.  
BOSTON, May 23, 1872.

S. P. Cummings, leader of the Labor Reform movement in Massachusetts, says, in a communication: "I shall vote the Labor Reform ticket if there is one in the field on the Columbus platform, but every intelligent labor reformer knows that as a national party the labor reform party is practically out of the field, even though Judge Davis has not formally withdrawn. So then, at present we are all at liberty to vote any national ticket we please without having our party loyalty suspected."

YACHTING NOTE.  
Yacht Vivid, Commodore Clarke, H.Y.C., was at Whitestone to-day. The occasion being the anniversary of the gallant Commodore's natal day he entertained a number of his friends and some few prominent members of the club to a *preacher's* dinner at the Grand Hotel. After the usual toast and speeches were indulged in, all which were commendatory of the Commodore, in which the genial Commodore is high.

## AUSTRALASIA.

Territorial Progress and Substantial Development at the Antipodes.

Gold Produce, Tin and Copper Mines and the Telegraphs—Platina Found—Railroad Extension—Wool, Cotton and Sugar—Markets Report.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

By the arrival of the Australasian mail at San Francisco we have the following news report from the antipodes, telegraphed to the HERALD overland from California.

New South Wales.

SYDNEY, April 14, 1872.  
The February mail from California was received here a fortnight late, and only half an hour was consequently allowed for answering correspondence.

The Hawaiian mail brought instructions to stop sending the mail by the Webb steamers, owing to a dispute with the government about the subsidy. Parliament meets on the 30th of April.

The yield of the gold field is increasing largely. George R. Nichols and Alfred Lester have been committed for two atrocious murders.

A Marine Board has been established under a new act of Parliament.

Additional discoveries have been made of tin deposits. A stream of tin has been tested to the depth of six feet.

Great preparations are being made to open the Intercolonial Exhibition by the end of the month.

The Acting Governor opened the Northern Railway on the 4th of April.

A large platina mine has been discovered near Bendemere.

Victoria.

The first section of the Northeastern Railway was opened on the 11th of April.

The volunteer Easter campaign was a great success.

Chairman Brishan, of the Chamber of Commerce, is urging the government to co-operate in guaranteeing the interest on another cable to India.

Hon. Charles G. Duffy has announced the intention of the government to make Melbourne the terminus of the ocean mail steamers.

The intercolonial cricket match between Victoria and New South Wales was won by Victoria.

The Parliament of Victoria meets on the 30th of April.

Ex-Premier McCulloch has sailed for England.

South Australia.

Gold has been discovered by the telegraph construction party in the Northern Territory; but work in that section has been stopped on account of the floods.

The shipments of copper from the Wallasea copper mines are increasing.

The bark Midas was wrecked in Geograph Bay.

Queensland.

Two new copper mines have been discovered in the Western District.

The Railway Commission has almost completed its labors. The government will probably extend its southern line to the tin mines.

The wool crop of last season shows a large deficit. The cotton and sugar crops promise well.

The Tasmanian Council of Education has established a degree of "Associate of Arts" for females. The first Catholic convent is about being built at Lameston.

Deposits of tin have been found in one of the islands in Bass Strait.

New Zealand.

Teekooti again narrowly escaped being taken prisoner. Several of his followers have surrendered to the government forces.

William King, the great Maori chief, appears more friendly disposed.

Telegraphic communication from Auckland southward is now complete.

The General Assembly will meet at Wellington. The Governor is making a tour of the colony overland.

A revolution occurred at Fiji, and Durt was compelled to retire from office.

## MEXICO.

Attack by the Revolutionists on the Juarez Forces at Camargo—Reported Defection of Government Troops.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MATAMOROS, Mexico, May 23, 1872.  
For the last few days the revolutionists have appeared in small parties in the vicinity of Camargo, which is the headquarters of the government forces under General Coballes. Yesterday the revolutionists attacked one of General Coballes' outposts and were repulsed with a loss of several killed and wounded.

It is reported that a small party of men belonging to the forces lately commanded by Cortina pronounced and joined the revolutionists.

Treviño is said to be near Monterey and Guila near Cerralvo, both of whom are recruiting their forces.

CUBA SUGAR CROP.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, May 23, 1872.  
The continuous dry weather has increased the sugar crop eight per cent.

UTAH AFFAIRS.

Activity of Brigham's Friends in Repudiating the Woman's Movement Against Admission—Travelers Wandering to the Regions Around Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 23, 1872.  
The refusal of Judge Hawley to recognize the Mormon Territorial Marshal is based on the fact that that officer was never commissioned by the Governor.

James Montgomery, a miner, left Alto City, Little Cotton Wood, for Silver Fork, a short time since and has not been heard from. It is supposed that he perished in the snow.

## WASHINGTON.

The Old Line Democrats and Old Horace.

### THREATENED BOLT AT BALTIMORE.

The Last of the General Appropriation Bills Passed by the House.

### Prospects of Further Tariff Reduction.

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1872.

Greely and the Untried—Threatened Bolt at Baltimore.

The political aspect from this standpoint now presents the protean aspect of a "Dolly Varden skirt."

The democracy, judging from its representatives in Congress, was never before subjected to such variance of opinion. It is split up beyond recognition.

Even the rallying cry, which it is acknowledged is in the mouths of the majority, "Wait for the decision of the Baltimore Convention," does not assuage the wrath of the minority, who are so violently opposed to Greely as to threaten to bolt the ticket if his nomination is ratified.

It is true that his letter of acceptance has created a diversion in his favor, and has made a decided impression on the minds of some of the Southern members of the party. It is safe to say that he has regained some of the strength which was leaving him in that section, and a number of Southerners who hesitated before are now more pronounced in his favor.

Not the least among these is Representative Sloss, an active Alabama politician, who formerly denounced the Cincinnati Convention as a humbug, and who now declares it to be his purpose to advocate Greely's nomination at Baltimore. He qualifies this declaration, however, by the assertion that, being a democrat, he will abide by the result of the Convention of his party, whatever it may be.

Representative J. J. Davis, of West Virginia, who a few days ago authorized the announcement of his unequivocal and uncompromising opposition to Greely, is now, with Pierce, M. B. Young, of Georgia, and several others of equally earnest democratic proclivities, engaged in efforts to organize a sufficient strength to overwhelm the convention with a threatened bolt if the desired result is not reached.

On the other hand, all the stories about General Grant's withdrawal, or the substitution of some other person for the Philadelphia Convention, have died out, and the only question of difference in the republican ranks is regarding the selection to be made for Vice President. It is acknowledged on this point that Mr. Colfax will show the greatest strength on the first ballot, but it is agreed that if he is not then nominated, Mr. Wilson, who is the second choice of quite a number of delegations, will develop sufficient strength to make him a formidable candidate.

Rosy Republican Forecasts for Virginia and Illinois.

Among the visitors to the Executive Mansion to-day were Senator Lewis of Virginia, accompanied by Mr. Seane, of Fredericksburg, a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention. Political topics were discussed, and Mr. Senna said that between the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention and Mr. Greely he was sure Virginia would go for the regular republican ticket by 10,000 majority.

The President remarked that Virginia was one of the States not counted in the republican list, and if gained would certainly assure the success of the party at the next election.

The President received to-day a telegram from Springfield, to the effect that Illinois would give 50,000 majority for the Philadelphia nominee. It also stated that the State Convention held yesterday was the largest in the number of delegates that was ever held in Illinois. Trumbull's influence was nowhere.

The Tariff Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee has so far completed its consideration of the House tariff bill as to make it almost certain that it will be reported to-morrow. Numerous changes have been made in the direction of further reduction, which will occasion much debate, and the subject will, as usual, find itself committed to the tender mercies of a conference committee.

Secretary Boutwell was before the Committee to-day in consultation on the tariff and revenue.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill Passed by the House—The Adjournment.

The proceedings in the House to-day were without interest, most of the time being consumed by the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole, which was finally reported and passed under a suspension of the rules. Some time was wasted in talk about a removal from an insignificant clerkship, and General Fairbanks made a personal explanation in regard to the charges against Supervising Architect Mullett. Outside of these minor matters nothing was done, and the business of the session does not seem to be progressing as rapidly as the approaching adjournment makes desirable. It is now believed that the session will be extended till the 30th of June, the business in both houses seeming to make this a necessity.

Income Tax on Railroad Dividends.

The House Committee on Ways and Means has postponed until the next session of Congress any action on the bill to exempt railroad and other corporations the amount collected from them under the Income Tax law. About \$5,000,000 are said to be involved in the question.

Making Uniform the Election Law.

The President has approved the act amendatory of the Election law. It provides that all votes for representatives in Congress shall hereafter be by written or printed ballot, any law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. This section is not to apply to any State voting otherwise whose elections for such representatives shall occur previous to the regular meeting of its Legislature next after the approval of this act.

The Kansas Senatorships.

The committee which has had under consideration the charges against Senators Pomeroy and Caldwell, of Kansas, has decided to report unambiguously that the allegations against Senator Pomeroy are entirely unsubstantiated by any proof. In his case the report is made up and signed by the members of the committee. So far as the investigation has progressed in Caldwell's case a like result is anticipated.

The Northwestern Boundary.

Archibald Campbell, late of the Northwestern Boundary Commission, has been appointed United States Commissioner to run, in conjunction with British officers, the northern boundary of the United States from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods. The scientific duties of the Boundary Commission will, under the act providing for the survey of the boundary, be entrusted to several engineer officers of the army.

Presidential Nominations.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:—

Henry P. Harvey, to be assistant surgeon in the navy; Lieutenant-Commander George Dewey, to be commander; Masters B. R. Ingersoll and Robert M. G. Brown, to be lieutenants, and a larger number of ensigns to be masters in the navy.

Presidential Approvals.

The President to-day signed the Naval Appropriation bill; also an act defining and limiting the appropriation of certain moneys for the preparation, issue and reissue of United States securities; an act to provide for the holding of a United States Circuit Court in the city of Toledo; and an act making appropriations for the support of the United States Military Academy for the District of Columbia, and create St. Paul, Minn., a port of delivery; an act giving the assent of Congress to the subscription of the District of Columbia to the stock of the Piedmont and Potomac Railroad Company; an act to amend

an act entitled an act to establish a uniform time for holding elections for the electors of President and Vice President in all the States of the Union; an act to provide homes for the Potawatomi and associated Shawnee Indians in the Indian Territory; an act to authorize the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company to change their projected line of railway in the State of Michigan.

### WEST VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS.

Meeting of the State Convention—Delegates Appointed to Philadelphia to Favor the Election of Grant and Colfax.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 23, 1872.

The Republican State Convention assembled at Grant to-day. Ex-Governor Stevenson was elected President. A resolution was offered that no office-holder should be chosen as a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, but was rejected. Two delegates from each Congressional district were appointed to the Philadelphia Convention.